

PERRY CAUGHT IN JERSEY.

ARREST OF THE JAIL BREAKER
AT WEHAWKEN.

The Train Robber Spent 86 Hours in This City and Had His Feet Dressed in the Hudson Street Hospital—Often Inquired His Way of Policemen—Won't Tell Where He Was the Rest of the Time—Says He Was Maltreated at the Hudson Street Hospital and that He Broke Jail to Attract Attention to His Cause—His Story of the Escape—To Be Guarded in the Asylum Night and Day Hereafter.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, who escaped from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan with four other convicts on Wednesday night of last week, was recaptured yesterday by the New York City police at Weehawken, N. J. The result for the capture belongs to Police Officer J. J. West, a West Shore railroad detective, who took the man in custody after a policeman of the Weehawken force had released him, thus letting rewards aggregating \$2,250 slip through his fingers. When the man was caught he made an effort to bite the officer, but was unsuccessful, and, finally, finding that the authorities meant to hold him until somebody came from Matteawan, he gave up all hope, and, calling Chief of Police Simon Kelly to the room where he was confined, admitted his identity.

The story that Perry tells of his adventures is an interesting one. He says that he was in the city Monday morning, he says, he was in the city. He visited the McAuley Mission on Water street and received treatment for his sore feet at the Hudson Street Hospital. He asked, he says, half a dozen policemen as to the locality of the places mentioned, and not one of them recognized him. That night he was amused the man immensely, for, broken down as he was, he chuckled with laughter as he told the S. N. reporter how he talked to policeman after policeman who had descriptions of him in their pockets, and who had been instructed to keep their eyes open for him, and yet they never laid the faintest suspicion that he was the much-sought-for convict.

The first night after getting out of the asylum he spent in the mountains back of Peckskill. When he went after that he refused to tell. Nothing more is known of his wanderings until he reached his home. He speaks freely of his adventures after that up to the time of his capture, but no amount of questioning would get from him any information as to his whereabouts from Thursday morning until midnight Saturday, when, he says, he reached here. He even refused to say by what route he came, but it is thought that he came by the river. He did not until he reached the Central Railroad freight yards at Light street, and then struck into the business section of the town.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning Detective Clifford stood in the station of the West Shore road talking with Policeman Bernard McAleese of the regular force. They were talking about three employees of the railroad. The men were talking about Perry, and one of the railroad men remarked:

"I'll bet he's somewhere on this side of the river. Why don't you watch these tramps, Clifford? You might find him among them."

"Small chance of such luck coming my way," said Clifford, and he walked on. A few minutes later a brakeman came up and told him that a lot of tramps had built a fire down the track and were using railroad iron for fuel.

"Well, I'm off," said Clifford, and he jumped up and started down the track. He held on to the car and walked down the track. He came to a place where the railroad men were talking about Perry, and one of the railroad men remarked:

"What are you fellows doing there? What do you mean by burning up railroad property like that? You might find him among them."

One of the tramps made no reply, and Clifford started up the hill after him, meaning to see him in custody. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force. He followed him for two steps when he saw that he was the youngest of the regular force.

EUROPE AGAINST JAPAN.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE OPPOSED TO
CHINESE CESSION OF LAND.

Russia Said to Be Ready to Fight to Prevent Its English Newspapers Declare that Such a Condition Cannot Be Tolerated—The Report of a Chinese-Japanese Alliance Is Denied in London.

LONDON, April 16.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna says:

"Russia is firmly resolved not to allow the cession by China to Japan of any territory on the Eastern Asian continent, and will not shrink from entering into a serious conflict with Japan if the latter cannot otherwise be attained."

"France is resolved to support Russia in this position. Reports from England show that that country is lending support to Japan."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the writer of the foregoing despatch never was in Japan, and that the report of a Chinese-Japanese alliance is frequently used as the medium for "feeling."

The *Chronicle* to-morrow will say that such terms as have been announced as the conditions of peace between China and Japan would be a decided advantage to the latter. It was decided a few weeks ago that the names of all residents who were in arrears for their village taxes at any time during the last twenty years should be posted in public places in the village. This was done, and immediately afterward came reports from Japan that the Chinese had been obliged to pay the taxes for which they were alleged to be in arrears. These receipts bore the signature of Mr. Halliday, whose office as Treasurer included the duties of village tax collector. The receipts were received by the Board of Trustees called by Mr. Halliday to account for the receipts. The receipts were received by the Board of Trustees called by Mr. Halliday to account for the receipts.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

THEY LOOK TO US FOR HELP.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS FEAR ENGLISH INTERFERENCE.

Their Representatives Center with Secretary Gresham About Great Britain's Action in Nicaragua—Admiral Meade's Fleet Ordered to Greytown—Corinto May Be Bombarded by the British.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There was a conference at the State Department late this afternoon by Secretary Gresham, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, and a number of Spanish-American representatives, and although every one present declines to state what occurred, it is almost certain that some reply has been received here indicating Great Britain's next step toward securing the indemnity demand for the expulsion of the British Consul from Nicaragua. Every official of the department has been warned against divulging further information with reference to the Nicaraguan affair, but the fact that Admiral Meade's fleet of warships is to sail for Greytown from Colon, and the presence of three American naval ships on the west coast of Central America is accepted as strong proof that the Government in Washington has been informed by Ambassador Bayard that the British war ships may bombard Corinto and some of the other Nicaraguan coast towns in order to impress upon Nicaragua the necessity of prompt payment of the indemnity.

The presence of the Navy Department maintain that there is nothing significant in the prospective presence of Admiral Meade's entire white fleet at Colon, but as Greytown is not included in the fleet's itinerary it is considered unusual for it to proceed there unless there was some excellent reason.

The presence of the South American representatives at the State Department leads to the belief that they have reasons to think that Nicaraguan towns are to be attacked by British war ships and have joined in requesting the United States to prevent a blow at a sister republic, which, however, was not made public.

The bombardment of the towns without landing marines and seizures of the revenue, it is said, would not in any way violate the Monroe doctrine, and most probably would not be serious enough to bring the United States into action. The United States have bombarded a town in Central America, and it is the opinion of those officials of the State Department who will discuss the present situation that this Government has no right to object to Great Britain's using force in compelling the payment of an indemnity.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Globe* to-day asserts that Great Britain will refuse to accept the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands. It is ascertained that the British Government has received the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands.

INQUIRY SHOWS THAT THERE IS CERTAINLY NO QUESTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN, AND THAT THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN HAS NEVER RAISED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

CAMPOS REACHES CUBA. He Cables Madrid That He Expects to Suppress the Rebellion Quickly.

HAVANA, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived at Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting, and on the city streets flags were flying. The General was warmly welcomed by the Mayor of Havana, and by the Spanish authorities.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

SLAUGHTER IN A CYCLOPE. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

OUR CRUISE AT SANTIAGO. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

EUROPE AGAINST JAPAN.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE OPPOSED TO
CHINESE CESSION OF LAND.

Russia Said to Be Ready to Fight to Prevent Its English Newspapers Declare that Such a Condition Cannot Be Tolerated—The Report of a Chinese-Japanese Alliance Is Denied in London.

LONDON, April 16.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna says:

"Russia is firmly resolved not to allow the cession by China to Japan of any territory on the Eastern Asian continent, and will not shrink from entering into a serious conflict with Japan if the latter cannot otherwise be attained."

"France is resolved to support Russia in this position. Reports from England show that that country is lending support to Japan."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the writer of the foregoing despatch never was in Japan, and that the report of a Chinese-Japanese alliance is frequently used as the medium for "feeling."

The *Chronicle* to-morrow will say that such terms as have been announced as the conditions of peace between China and Japan would be a decided advantage to the latter. It was decided a few weeks ago that the names of all residents who were in arrears for their village taxes at any time during the last twenty years should be posted in public places in the village. This was done, and immediately afterward came reports from Japan that the Chinese had been obliged to pay the taxes for which they were alleged to be in arrears. These receipts bore the signature of Mr. Halliday, whose office as Treasurer included the duties of village tax collector. The receipts were received by the Board of Trustees called by Mr. Halliday to account for the receipts. The receipts were received by the Board of Trustees called by Mr. Halliday to account for the receipts.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government. The Standard to-morrow will say that the views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the action of the Government.

THEY LOOK TO US FOR HELP.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS FEAR ENGLISH INTERFERENCE.

Their Representatives Center with Secretary Gresham About Great Britain's Action in Nicaragua—Admiral Meade's Fleet Ordered to Greytown—Corinto May Be Bombarded by the British.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There was a conference at the State Department late this afternoon by Secretary Gresham, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, and a number of Spanish-American representatives, and although every one present declines to state what occurred, it is almost certain that some reply has been received here indicating Great Britain's next step toward securing the indemnity demand for the expulsion of the British Consul from Nicaragua. Every official of the department has been warned against divulging further information with reference to the Nicaraguan affair, but the fact that Admiral Meade's fleet of warships is to sail for Greytown from Colon, and the presence of three American naval ships on the west coast of Central America is accepted as strong proof that the Government in Washington has been informed by Ambassador Bayard that the British war ships may bombard Corinto and some of the other Nicaraguan coast towns in order to impress upon Nicaragua the necessity of prompt payment of the indemnity.

The presence of the Navy Department maintain that there is nothing significant in the prospective presence of Admiral Meade's entire white fleet at Colon, but as Greytown is not included in the fleet's itinerary it is considered unusual for it to proceed there unless there was some excellent reason.

The presence of the South American representatives at the State Department leads to the belief that they have reasons to think that Nicaraguan towns are to be attacked by British war ships and have joined in requesting the United States to prevent a blow at a sister republic, which, however, was not made public.

The bombardment of the towns without landing marines and seizures of the revenue, it is said, would not in any way violate the Monroe doctrine, and most probably would not be serious enough to bring the United States into action. The United States have bombarded a town in Central America, and it is the opinion of those officials of the State Department who will discuss the present situation that this Government has no right to object to Great Britain's using force in compelling the payment of an indemnity.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Globe* to-day asserts that Great Britain will refuse to accept the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands. It is ascertained that the British Government has received the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands.

INQUIRY SHOWS THAT THERE IS CERTAINLY NO QUESTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN, AND THAT THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN HAS NEVER RAISED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

CAMPOS REACHES CUBA. He Cables Madrid That He Expects to Suppress the Rebellion Quickly.

HAVANA, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived at Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting, and on the city streets flags were flying. The General was warmly welcomed by the Mayor of Havana, and by the Spanish authorities.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

SLAUGHTER IN A CYCLOPE. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

OUR CRUISE AT SANTIAGO. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN. A cyclone near here last night caused death and much damage. The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. The cyclone was very violent, and the damage was extensive.

BI-PARTISAN BILL PASSED.

IT HAD JUST THE REQUIRED 47
VOTES IN THE SENATE.

The Police Reorganization Bill Then Taken Up and the Appeal Amendment Carried, 16 to 15. The Kansas Blanket Bill Passed with Only Three Negative Votes—List of Bills Passed in the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 16.—The so-called Lexow bills were put to the test in the Senate today. The Senate is no longer a hospital and the bills did not fall into the hands of invalids or weaklings. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

This amendment rendered its passage today impossible, but there seems to be no obstacle to its going through the Senate now or later. It was reported early in the day that the managers of the bill had secured the necessary votes. The bill was passed by a vote of 47 to 15. The Kansas Blanket Bill was passed with only three negative votes. The list of bills passed in the Assembly follows:

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant matter. The net result of the case was to let the bill be over, and it was only made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the measure as rapidly as possible was, of course, known to the least interested onlookers. He closed the bill, and the vote was 47 to 15. The net result is that the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was passed, and the Reorganization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of removal is passed in the work of reorganization.

THEY LOOK TO US FOR HELP.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS FEAR ENGLISH INTERFERENCE.

Their Representatives Center with Secretary Gresham About Great Britain's Action in Nicaragua—Admiral Meade's Fleet Ordered to Greytown—Corinto May Be Bombarded by the British.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There was a conference at the State Department late this afternoon by Secretary Gresham, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, and a number of Spanish-American representatives, and although every one present declines to state what occurred, it is almost certain that some reply has been received here indicating Great Britain's next step toward securing the indemnity demand for the expulsion of the British Consul from Nicaragua. Every official of the department has been warned against divulging further information with reference to the Nicaraguan affair, but the fact that Admiral Meade's fleet of warships is to sail for Greytown from Colon, and the presence of three American naval ships on the west coast of Central America is accepted as strong proof that the Government in Washington has been informed by Ambassador Bayard that the British war ships may bombard Corinto and some of the other Nicaraguan coast towns in order to impress upon Nicaragua the necessity of prompt payment of the indemnity.

The presence of the Navy Department maintain that there is nothing significant in the prospective presence of Admiral Meade's entire white fleet at Colon, but as Greytown is not included in the fleet's itinerary it is considered unusual for it to proceed there unless there was some excellent reason.

The presence of the South American representatives at the State Department leads to the belief that they have reasons to think that Nicaraguan towns are to be attacked by British war ships and have joined in requesting the United States to prevent a blow at a sister republic, which, however, was not made public.

The bombardment of the towns without landing marines and seizures of the revenue, it is said, would not in any way violate the Monroe doctrine, and most probably would not be serious enough to bring the United States into action. The United States have bombarded a town in Central America, and it is the opinion of those officials of the State Department who will discuss the present situation that this Government has no right to object to Great Britain's using force in compelling the payment of an indemnity.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Globe* to-day asserts that Great Britain will refuse to accept the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands. It is ascertained that the British Government has received the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British ultimatum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands.

INQUIRY SHOWS THAT THERE IS CERTAINLY NO QUESTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN, AND THAT THE MAYOR OF GREYTOWN HAS NEVER RAISED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

CAMPOS REACHES CUBA. He Cables Madrid That He Expects to Suppress the Rebellion Quickly.

HAVANA, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived at Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay